

ALFRED HENRY

1. My name is ALFRED HENRY, 38 years, Jackson County Mississippi, mill wright.
2. I am cousin (second) to SEVEREN BOUDREAUX, his mother and my mother were cousins.
53. Have known him since I can recollect.
54. Lived close to him, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
55. Sometimes 2 and 3 times a month.
56. Yes, I remember he often said to me that the Union would gain and he was glad of it. I never heard him say anything against the Union. I can remember any particular talk, but he often spoke in favor of the Union and told me he wanted the Union Army to succeed.
57. I don't remember he did anything except when the United States Troops came here in 1864, under GRANGER, SEVEREN went to see them often and did everything he could for them.
58. No.
60. The people here were friendly with him they had nothing against him, but they always regarded him as a good Union man. I have heard the people speak of him as one. I have heard some of them curse him for it.

Who cursed him, when?

Answer

Some of the Rabbys, a large secession family. It has been a good while back, but I remember hearing them curse him behind his back as a "dammed" Yankee, A "dammed" Black Yankee. I can't locate the time and place exact.

62. Yes, "allways"
63. No.

QUESTION BY SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

What are the Creoles here? Who are they?

ANSWER

What they call Creoles were the natives here born under the Spanish flag and their descendets. They are both white and black or mixed.

CALVIN HENRY

Beaudreaux 
616

QUESTION # 1
Calvin Henry, 33 years, East Pascagoula.
Laboring.

QUESTION # 2
I am cousin (second) to claimant.

QUESTION # 66
From what I have heard The Cattle on "Petibo" Island belonged to
SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX

QUESTION # 72
In 1862 I was a sailor on the Schooner Maria A. Wood in the United States Navy. We were in Mississippi Sound in spring of 1862. We were stopped at "Petibo" Island. Capt CRUSE of the Navy, sent a small boat ashore in the daytime, four men in the boat, and they bought back three hogs, two large and one small. The large ones weighed about 150 pounds each. The small one about 25 lbs. They were SEVEREN's hogs. I did not know who owned the cattle on the island but I knew the hogs belonged to SEVEREN.

I was on the island before the War and saw cattle, cows, hogs, and sheep there. I could not tell how many but I should think about a hundred altogether. That was in 1854. I was not there after 1854, except when we took the hogs in 1862. I shipped at Horn Island. I ran away from here after the War broke out and shipped in the US Navy. All the Colored Creoles I knew of were loyal to the United States. A great many went in the Navy.

Signed:

CALVIN HENRY

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th March, 1876.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

If a colored woman had a child in that time, that is under the old Spanish government, by a white man, the child would be a Creole. There were White Creoles, Colored Creoles and Indian.

SEVEREN BEAUDREAU is Colored Creole. He has white blood in him.

QUESTION

What was the ... of the Colored Creoles during the War? That is, were they generally loyal or disloyal to the United States?

ANSWER

The Colored Creoles were generally in favor of the United States Government. They were looked upon as in favor of the Union, while the White Creoles were the other way and in favor of the Confederacy. I remember on one occasion I was out hunting with a party of seven men, all Colored Creoles, and some of the **RABBYS**, who are White Creoles, met us in the marsh and took our arms from us because they thought we were not good Confederates and were not entitled to carry arms. We had to go to Bayou La Batre, to the Confederate authorities to get our arms back.

QUESTION # 66

The cattle and hogs on "Petibo" Island were owned by **SEVEREN BEAUDREAU** and **JOSEPH** his brother. The biggest portion of the cattle was marked in **SEVEREN**'s name. Most all of it was **SEVEREN**'s. **JOSEPH** had very little, no others owned any stock there. The cattle originally came to him from his father who died thirteen years ago. But he owned the cattle long before the War, and long before his father died. His father did not own any of the cattle when he died, nor for a good many years before. I don't know whether **SEVEREN**'s father gave him the cattle or whether **SEVEREN BEAUDREAU** bought them. There is a custom here for the Creoles to give each of their children a few cattle when they are young. These then increase and sometimes become large stock. I could not tell how many cattle were on that island, but there was more than a hundred. I can't tell how many more, when the War commenced. I saw them often until the War began, then I did not go on the island anymore.

QUESTION # 72

No. I only heard that the gunboats were taking the cattle.

SEVEREN had some cattle on the main land but I don't know how many. The cattle on the island were first class cattle, they were beautiful cattle. You could not get any on the mainland to equal them. The range was good, much better than on the mainland. Before the War, cattle like those were worth from twenty to twenty-five dollars each. After the War a beef was worth here thirty dollars, but it would not be worth on the island over twenty or twenty-five dollars because it was difficult to get.

QUESTION

Did you know **SEVEREN BEAUDREAU** during the whole War and did he

ever do any thing for the Confederates, throw up fortifications or do anything for them?

ANSWER

Know him well, I saw him often. He never did anything of the kind. I never know him to work a day for any Confederate official or in any way for the Confederates, I don't believe he ever did. I don't remember there ever making any of us work on the fortifications. There were some thrown up in the village but they threw them up themselves. No duty was ever required of any of us here. We kept out of the way as much as possible when anything of the kind was going on.

The Confederates did not bother the Colored Creoles much in this neighborhood, but they had to keep very quiet.

About Mobile they made them work on the fortifications.

Signed:

ALFRED HENRY

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 16th March, 1876.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

HENRY PETIT, 28, East Pascagoula, Carpenter.
Nephew to SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX.

QUESTION

What do you know about this matter?

ANSWER

I always know the cattle on Petibo Island belonged to my uncle SEVEREN and his brother JOE. My uncle SEVEREN owned a great deal more of them.

I was quite young before the War, but I used to go over to the island very frequently and I saw the brands, which were SEVEREN's. There were a great many cattle, two hundred more or less. I did not count them but I should think there were that many, big and little. There were some sheep and right smart of hogs. I could not say how many. There was over 2 dozen, I would not say how many more.

QUESTION

Did your mother, ROSALIE, ever own cattle on the island?

ANSWER

Yes, but she sold out a long time before the War.

his
HENRY X PETIT
mark

Subscribed and sworn to me this 16th March, 1876.

JAMES GILLETTE.
Special Commissioner

MAURICE GUICHARD (white)

A good many, past 50 years. Have lived here 40 years. I was purchaser and butcher of cattle. Am now hotel keeper.

I know the cattle on Petibo Island when the War broke out belonged to SEVEREN BEAUDREAU. Before the War they belonged to the BEAUDREAU family. I used to get cattle from them. In 1862 SEVEREN bought out his brother's and sister's shares, and after that, all the cattle belonged to SEVEREN.

I know it because I had something to do with the cattle myself in buying the beef from them before the gun boats came in. SEVEREN obtained possession of all the cattle on the island before the gun boats came into the Sound. I know this because at first I bought from all of them, and afterwards from SEVEREN alone.

I have bought cattle many years. when the War broke out good beef cattle were worth from \$14.00 to 15.00 on the island. They were fair cattle for beef. They were rather better than cattle on the mainland.

The cattle were originally put on the island by SEVEREN's father for his children. SEVEREN afterwards bought out his brothers and sisters. SEVEREN's father was a free man.

SEVEREN'S family sold me cattle for twenty-five years. It was about the beginning of the War that SEVEREN became the sole owner. The BEAUDREAU family always kept their cattle on Petibo Island and no one else.

Signed: MAURICE GUICHARD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th March 1876.

No. 8644, Claim of
SEVEREN BOUDREAUX (Cld.) i.e. Colored
Pascagoula, Jackson County, Miss.
For # 6.610

In the matter of the claim of **S. BOUDREAUX** being on the spot looking up the claim of Miguel Poe, and finding that the witnesses were the same in both cases. I concluded to take testimony in the case as I could do so without loss of time or any additional expenses to the government. Although I had been notified by **C.F. BENJAMIN** that I need not look after the claim as it had been referred to Special Commissioner **JAMES GILLETTE** of Mobile Ala.

The testimony is herewith filed and in substance is as follows:

JOHN ROBINSON (64) Have known **BOUNDREAUX** (25) years. He was a slave and belonged to **LIMAN RANDALL** (sic). Known that the claimant's father owned all the cattle on "Petite Bois" Island before the War. His father was free and lived at Pascagoula. During the War I was a pilot on the US Fleet. I recollect of seeing the crew of Gun Goat **CLIFTON** kill some cattle, (20) head, during the time she was in the Sound and the crew of Gunboat **HATTERAS** kill about (20) head. Am satisfied the fleet kill all the cattle on the island. Have no means of knowing the number of cattle there were on the island. Heard Mr. **ARNOLD**, an old man who lived on the island, say that when he left the island in 1861 there was over (100) head. He had charge of the cattle, didn't know anything about hogs, only saw one killed. Don't know to whom they belonged.

JOSEPH BOUDREAUX, brother of claimant (40), live at Pascagoula. One third of all the cattle on "Petite Bois" Island belonged to me. Don't know the number of cattle on the island at the time the fleet came. Was only on the island before the War and did not count them, am sure there was over a (100) in all, without the calves. Did not see the Yankees kill any of them. Have no interest in any of the cattle taken from the mainland. Have half interest in all the hogs taken from the island.

BENJAMIN PICKETT (38), keeper of a livery stable. In Nov. or Dec., 1861 went on "Petite Bois" Island with five soldiers, sent there by Capt., to remove a man from the island by the name of **ARNOLD** who lived there and had charge of the cattle. He was the only person living on the island. We "staid" on the island (3) days and went all over it. Did not count the cattle but from observations I do not believe there was (60) head of cattle on the Island at that time. The only hogs I saw on the island was a sow and (3) shoots.

E. RICHARDS, Partial Report
Claim of **SEVEREN BOUDREAUX** (Colored)
May 17th, 1876. # 8644

Deposition of **JAMES MAYCOCK** a witness called and sworn before the Government, deposes and says; my name is **JAMES MAYCOCK** I am 49 years of age and reside in Biloxi, Miss., and by occupation a pilot. I have lived here in Biloxi since 1838. In 1863 I joined the Federal Fleet and remained until the War was over. I acted as a pilot during all the time in Mississippi Sound. I laid a greater portion of the time in sight of Petite Bois Island and was often on the island during the time. The first time I was on the island was in the latter half of 1863. At that time there was not over (15) head of cattle. I saw five head of cattle killed at different times. We would kill one at a time. The cattle were small creole cattle and would not weigh over 200 or 250 lbs. each. I never saw but two or three hogs and those were not killed by our crew. They were too poor to kill. I do not know of my own knowledge, but always understood that some of the cattle on the Petite Bois Island belonged to a colored man by the name of **SEVEREN BOUNDREAUX**. I also understand that some other parties living on Biloxi Bay, had cattle on the island and am quite certain it is so. **ROMA CALAVAT** will know who the persons are that had cattle on the island. When I joined the Federal Fleet in 1863, they had been but a short time in the neighborhood of "Petite Bois" Island. There was no one living on the island during the time the fleet lay there. The island belonged to the United States. The island is very poor and there is but little grass on it. I do not believe it would support a hundred head of cattle. I think ten or twelve dollars per head would be a fair price for the cattle on the island.

Signed:

JAMES MAYCOCK

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Biloxi, Miss. This 12th day of April, 1876.

ENOS RICHMOND

Special Commissioner and Agent.

Deposition of **BENJAMIN F. PICKETT**, who being duly sworn, deposes and says; My name is **BENJAMIN F. PICKETT**, age 38 years, residence Scranton, Jackson County. Miss. I have lived in Jackson County all my life, by occupation, keeping a livery stable.

I am acquainted with **SEVEREN BOUNDREAUX**, claimant in this case. sometime in the latter part of November or December 1861, I went on "Petite Bois" Island with five soldiers of *Twiggy's Rifles. Was sent there by the Captain to move a man from the island by the name of Arnold. He was a white man who was living on the island and had charge of the stock on the island. He and his wife were the only persons living on the island. We moved him to the mainland and he joined our Company. We were three days on the island that time, hunting and fishing, and we went all over the island. I did not count the cattle on the island, but from observations do not believe there was (60) head of cattle in all, at that time, on the island. The island at high-tide has about six mile in length of dry land, and from three hundred yards to a half a mile in width. But a very small portion of the island has any grass on it. the only hogs I saw on the island was a sow and 3 shoats. I saw no cows on the island that were fit for beef, they were all stock cattle that I saw. Stock cattle such as I would say be worth ten dollars per head all around. That would be a fair price for them. You can buy them now anywhere on the mainland for that price. I always understood the cattle belong to the old man **GABRIEL BOUDREAUX**, father of the claimant, who was a free Negro. He is the one that got **ARNOLD** to go on the island to take charge of the cattle. I was never on the island after December 1861 until after the War. I am satisfied the cattle I saw would not average (200) lbs each, that would be a large average for them. I do not know of **SEVEREN BOUDREAUX** owning any cattle on the mainland. When the War broke out he was living with his master, **LIMON RANDALL** on Dog River near Moss Point, about four miles from Pascagoula, and I lived at Pascagoula. I never heard Mr. **ARNOLD** say how many cattle there were on the island. I do not know the conditions on which he took charge of the cattle. He was moved from the island because it was supposed that he might give the Federal Fleet some information about the mainland. Soon after **ARNOLD** joined our Company he was taken sick at Mobile and was sent to the hospital and never returned to the Company. Never heard of him since!

Signed:

B.F. PICKETT

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Scranton, Jackson Co. Miss.
April 10th 1876.

ENOS RICHMOND

Special Commissioner and Agent.

* Confederate Unit.

Deposition of **WILLIAM S. DODSON JR.** a witness in favor of the claimant, recalled says; I was a witness in this case before, in favor of the claimant. I was on the Gunboat **J.P. JACKSON** sometime in Nov. 1864, when the crew of the boat went on "Petite Bois" Island and killed a beef cattle. I did not go on the island at that time myself. I had been on the island about two weeks previous. I saw at that time a small bunch of cattle, about six or seven head in all. I had been on the island with a fishing party in 1859 and was not there again until I went there in 1864 with the Gunboat **JACKSON**. I was at the west end of the island in 1859 and did not see any cattle. I can't say how many head of cattle there were on the island at the time the Federal Fleet came in 1861 or 1862. But from the best information I had at that time, I believe there was not over one hundred head in all on the island. I always understood the cattle on the island belonged to the claimant **SEVEREN BOUDREAUX**. Don't know whether any one else had an interest in the cattle or not, and only know they belong to the claimant from hear say. Don't know of there being any hogs on the island, I never saw any there. Ten dollars a head would be a fair price for such cattle as they were on the island, that is taking the whole lot together. I only know of one beef being killed of my own knowledge. I know the fleet got other beef but could not say where they came from. I have been living at East Pascagoula all my lifetime. I did not belong to the US Fleet, but I was on board the Gunboat **JACKSON** about one month sick.

I know that the **BOUNDREAUX** family had some cattle on the mainland, but do not know they belonged to their claimant. I know nothing about the federal troops killing them. That is all I know about the case or the cattle.

Signed:

W. S. DODSON JR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at East Pascagoula Miss., April 11th, 1876.

ENOS RICHMOND

Special Commissioner and Agent.

Deposition of EBENEZER JENKINS

My name is EBENEZER JENKINS. During the War it was EBENEZER MCKINNIS, that was the name I shipped under. I was a slave before the War to JOHN MCKINNIS, right-here in Pascagoula, before the War and up to 1862. On the 28th December, 1862, I ran off in a skiff from Pascagoula to Horn Island, about ten miles out from here, and shipped on the United States Gunboat Calhoun, Captain BIGELOW. I shipped under the name of EBENEZER MCKINNIS. I took the oath to the United States and enlisted. I was on the boat about three months. I was then transferred to the Gunboat New London, commanded by L. WELLS, Acting Master-Commanding. I was discharged off of her in New Orleans in 1865. I was discharged by Commodore PALMER. I am an American of mixed blood, I am not a Creole. I cruised for three months around here from here to Grant's Pass and to Ship Island where our headquarters were, and up and down Mississippi Sound. This was just after I first enlisted. It was from December 28, 1862 (actually December 29, 1863) for three months and a few days over until I was transferred to the New London. After that I was not here.

I have known SEVEREN BEAUDREAU since I was a little boy. I knew him to own cattle. I don't know how many. He owned cattle before the War. I could not tell, as long as I remember him he owned cattle. From the first time I ever saw him. I knew him when I was about ten years old. I saw him before that, but not to know him. I think I am thirty-three years old this coming September. SEVEREN BEAUDREAU has a good reputation here as an old Creole citizen. I havnt (haven't) a bit of interest in this calm.

SEVEREN is a loyal man. He was a good Union man like myself, but a man could not show that during the War here. Generally all men of his color were loyal to the Union. I have known some who were not. But I know he was loyal.

In answer to the 1st revised interrogatory he says:

I was present when some beef cattle was taken off Pettibo Island. They were SEVEREN's.

In answer to the 2nd revised interrogatory he says:

I saw cattle taken, but no hogs or sheep. I helped to kill three myself. They were the only ones I saw myself. There was one steer and 2 cows as far as I remember.

In answer to the 3rd and 4th revised-interrogatory he says:

This was in the first of 1863. The Gunboat Calhoun came to anchor right opposite the island. We went ashore, a lot of us, I think it was a whole match. The first time we only killed one. The second time we killed two. There was an ensign with us - Ensign Blubbitt. We just killed them and skinned them and carried them back to the gunboat. We eat them. They was regularly served to the men on the gunboat. We were sent ashore with orders from 1st Lieutenant Clark to get anything we could to eat and bring it on board. We found lots of cattle, a good bunch of them. We killed what we thought we would need and took it on board. It was used for the Navy. It was one Watch, two boats, the 1st cutter and 2nd cutter. That was all I saw taken.

In answer to the 13th revised interrogatory he says:

It was taken openly and under orders. That was the way we had of getting fresh meat. We had plenty of other things.

In answer to the 15th revised interrogatory he says:

I could not tell much about the condition. I disremember (?) we did not weigh it. The first was a good sized one. The next two, one was a steer about two years old, small. The third one was middling size. The first was very large.

In answer to questioning by Special Commissioner:

I never knew what SEVEREN owned, except he owned cattle and right smart of them. He always employed a man to take care of them before the War.

A man would not do that if he did not own considerable. I knew the man, his name was "GRAN PIERRE", which means in American "Big Louis." I knew him well.

I never saw any other Gunboat going to "Pettibo" for cattle. But we were instructed by the Gunboat Jackson to go there. They said they always got them there, said we could get them there.

Witness: JOHN ROBINSON

EBENEZER X JENKINS

Sworn to and subscribed by the witness after being read over to him this 7th day of March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE

Special Commissioner

Deposition of **BENJAMIN F. PICKETT**, who being duly sworn, deposes and says; My name is **BENJAMIN F. PICKETT**, age 38 years, residence Scranton, Jackson County. Miss. I have lived in Jackson County all my life, by occupation, keeping a livery stable.

I am acquainted with **SEVEREN BOUNDREAUX**, claimant in this case. sometime in the latter part of November or December 1861, I went on "Petite Bois" Island with five soldiers of *Twiggy's Rifles. Was sent there by the Captain to move a man from the island by the name of Arnold. He was a white man who was living on the island and had charge of the stock on the island. He and his wife were the only persons living on the island. We moved him to the mainland and he joined our Company. We were three days on the island that time, hunting and fishing, and we went all over the island. I did not count the cattle on the island, but from observations do not believe there was (60) head of cattle in all, at that time, on the island. The island at high-tide has about six mile in length of dry land, and from three hundred yards to a half a mile in width. But a very small portion of the island has any grass on it. the only hogs I saw on the island was a sow and 3 shoats. I saw no cows on the island that were fit for beef, they were all stock cattle that I saw. Stock cattle such as I would say be worth ten dollars per head all around. That would be a fair price for them. You can buy them now anywhere on the mainland for that price. I always understood the cattle belong to the old man **GABRIEL BOUDREAUX**, father of the claimant, who was a free Negro. He is the one that got **ARNOLD** to go on the island to take charge of the cattle. I was never on the island after December 1861 until after the War. I am satisfied the cattle I saw would not average (200) lbs each, that would be a large average for them. I do not know of **SEVEREN BOUDREAUX** owning any cattle on the mainland. When the War broke out he was living with his master, **LIMON RANDALL** on Dog River near Moss Point, about four miles from Pascagoula, and I lived at Pascagoula. I never heard Mr. **ARNOLD** say how many cattle there were on the island. I do not know the conditions on which he took charge of the cattle. He was moved from the island because it was supposed that he might give the Federal Fleet some information about the mainland. Soon after **ARNOLD** joined our Company he was taken sick at Mobile and was sent to the hospital and never returned to the Company. Never heard of him since!

Signed:

B.F. PICKETT

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April 10th 1876.

ENOS RICHMOND

Special Commissioner and Agent.

* Confederate Unit.

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I know that the **BOUNDREAUX** family had some cattle on the mainland, but do not know they belonged to their claimant. I know nothing about the federal troops killing them. That is all I know about the case or the cattle.

Signed:

W. S. DODSON JR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at East Pascagoula Miss., April 11th, 1876.

ENOS RICHMOND

Special Commissioner and Agent.

JAMES LADNIER

Making and selling boats.

I have always been free. I am a Colored Creole.

I am 1st cousin to SEVEREN, the claimant.

SEVEREN and JOSEPH his brother. I think SEVEREN owned the most. SEVEREN bought them. He kept buying and raising. He commenced many years before the War. I never knew his father to own any on the island. I have seen the drove several times, I think I can swear there was as many as two hundred head of cattle on "Petibo" Island when the War broke out. I used to go there fishing in summer and frequently saw them. There were hogs there too but I can't tell how many. The cattle were good fine cattle, better then the average on mainland. The grazing was better. A good steer was always worth from \$18.00 to 20.00.

SEVEREN had about 50 head on the mainland during the War. I did not see SEVEREN's cattle taken, but I know he had them all taken by the United States, both on the island and mainland, except for a few head on the mainland.

ANSWER # 53

Since I know myself.

ANSWER # 54

Not near, about 12 miles.

ANSWER # 55

Often.

ANSWER # 56

Sometimes. Of course, he was in favor of the Union like all of us.

QUESTION

Who do you mean by us?

ANSWER

All the Colored Creoles. We were all in favor of the Union, both free and slave! SEVEREN was a leading man among the Colored Creoles. He had pretty good property. He often spoke openly in favor of the Union. We could not hold much open conversation about it, but among ourselves, I did not know any Colored Creole who was in favor of the rebels.

A good many of the Colored Creoles who were slaves held property, not land, but stock. They bought and sold as they pleased. The stock here requires no feeding. It runs wild.

Witness: GEO. F. HANNIGER

JAMES X LADINER

Sworn and subscribed by mark in my presence this 16th March 1876.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

JOHN B. DELMAS

(White, Justice of the Peace)

QUESTION # 1

JOHN B. DELMAS, 58, Scranton in East Pascagoula Mississippi, farmer and miller.

QUESTION # 52 & 53

I have known SEVEREN BEAUDREAUS since he was a boy, at least 40 years.

QUESTION # 54 & 55

Yes. I saw him as often as once a month during the War.

QUESTION # 56

I don't remember any particular conversation with him in reference to the War.

SEVEREN was a slave before the War and during the War. He belonged to my brother-in-law, Mr. RANDAL. Just previous to the War and during the War, the general supposition was that, like othes of his class, he was in favor of emancipation.

QUESTION # 66

I knew SEVEREN had cattle on "Petibo" Island, he told me he had cattle there. It was generally understood here that SEVEREN was the sole owner of all the cattle on "Petibo" Island at the commencement of, and before the War. I never heard otherwise. He owned them independent of his master. His master is here and can testify himself.

It was customary before the War to permit slaves to have cattle and do with them as they pleased, buy and sell as they chose. I know several who owned cattle and I know that SEVEREN had those that were on the island.

Signed:

J.B. DELMAS

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 16th March, 1866.

The last witness is an old citizen of the peace (White not Creole). He is one of the leading citizens of the place. He states as his impression that the Colored Creoles were generally in sympathy with the United States during the War, from the fact that many of them were slaves and many of those who were free went over to the Federals as soon as they could.

JAMES GILLETTE

Special Commissioner

Brief in the claim of SEVEREN BAUDREAUX Of East Pascagoula, Jackson Co., Miss.

Claimant resided, during the War on his farm of three acres in East Pascagoula on the Jackson Road, and was engaged in farming and raising stock. He was a creole of French descent, was born of a slave mother, but has been living as a free man all of his life.

No duty was required of him by the confederates. They let the creoles alone. Was always in favor of the U.S. and was willing to go into that service if he had known where to go. The rebel soldiers stole 12 head of cattle and all the hogs and stock he had around the house. was never injured by the rebels, they only cursed him. Sympathized with the Union all the time.

ADOLPH KREBS, Creole carpenter, says that was he loyal, heard him talk all during the War in favor of the US Government. The Colored Creoles, with very few exceptions, were loyal.

EBENEZER JENKINS, colored, testifies that he was in the US Navy during the War and that claimant was a good Union man like himself, but could not show it there, knows he was loyal though.

JOHN ROBINSON says he knows that claimant was loyal to the Union, never heard it doubted, talked with him when the War broke out, "He was always a Union man."

FOSTAN GLOD, a Colored Creole, says claimant was always in favor of the Union. Often talked with him about the War and he always hoped the Union cause would succeed, never heard him speak any other way.

CONSTANT BAUDREAUX, sister of claimant, testifies that while she did not know what claimant had in his heart, he always spoke as if he didn't like the rebels, he was like herself, always in favor of the Union.

ACCOUNT

212 cattle	\$ 4,240.00
30 hogs	90.00
30 sheep	90.00

	4,420.00
	=====

Claimant was formerly owned by the widow Du PON, but acted as a free man all the time. When he was small his parents marked him a few cattle and gave him others from time to time, till they increased to very large numbers and he sold them, at different times, at New Orleans. The cattle were kept at "Petti Bo" Island, about 12 miles from the mainland, off Pascagoula.

From the testimony of JOHN ROBINSON and EBENEZER JENKINS, it would seem that the US gunboats were in the habit of visiting the island whenever they wanted fresh meat, and in course of time, took all the stock on the place. The following vessels are mentioned as visiting there, some of them once or twice a month; JACKSON, HATTERAS, CLIFTON, and CALHOUN. Claimant claims to be the sole owner of the cattle, his sister having sold all hers in 1858 or 1859 to MR. KREBS.

The following witnesses testify in the case; W.S. DODSON, JOHN TOBY and J.S. YARD.

MR. HARRY JOULMIN and E.H. GRANDIN.
Mobile Ala, Attys.

8644

SEVEREN BAUDREAUX
JACKSON Co. Miss.

BRIEF

Respectfully referred by the Commissioners to Special Commissioner GILLETTE by whom the testimony was taken in this case for an investigation to determine whether claimant has the property charged for. Whether it was his own and whether it went to the use of the United States Army or Navy as alleged. Commissioner GILLETTE will please also inquire incidentally into the loyalty of claimant and his class during the War, but not in any great detail.

CHAS. F. BENJAMIN
Clerk

Remarks by the Special Commissioner

The most reliable and important testimony was that taken from JOHN ROBINSON and THOMAS S. YARD (both white). They are thoroughly loyal and reliable gentleman and were faithful officers during the War.

ROBINSON is an old pilot. His commission and recommendation emanating from Admiral FARRAGUT were exhibited to me and are of the highest character. His testimony is important all though especially so as to the period of five months, during which he was the pilot on the CLIFTON, a gunboat alleged to have used some of the cattle.

DR. THOMAS S. YARD I have known for six years. He is perfectly reliable. He was medical officer of the Gunboat JACKSON which for the years visited Petit Bois Island for cattle. The Dr. is now employed as agent on the Mobile and N.O.(New Orleans)R.R.

CONSTANT BEAUDREAUX, the sister of the claimant, was examined at my own instance with a view of ascertaining the precise ownership of the cattle. She is also a Colored Creole of French descent. A rigid Catholic and truthful.

I examined DR. YARD for the Government knowing he had been an officer on the JACKSON. He was not suggested by claimant or his attorneys. I examined him in Mobile.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

Remarks by Special Commissioner

Petit Bois is an island in Mississippi Sound, off the coast of Mississippi south from Pascagoula about 12 miles. The island is about 12 miles long and from a quarter to half-mile wide. This is the locality from which claimant alleges his cattle were taken during the war by the US Gunboats of Admiral FARRAGUT's Squadron.

Under the special instructions I have not confined myself to the printed questions in taking these depositions; but have endeavored to develop all the facts as to the matters before me, and particularly as to ownership. My opinion of deponents as formed at the time of examination is as follows:

SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX claimant, is a Colored Creole of French descent - a peculiar race living along our Gulf Coast. He seems a man of some superiority among his race. I saw nothing in his manner and heard nothing in the neighborhood to his prejudices, except that it seemed singular that he should have been possessed of so many cattle. But the questions put to JOHN ROBINSON, CONSTANT BEAUDREAUX, and diligent inquiry, failed to confirm the doubt, on the contrary it was shown that it was not unusual for the creole slaves along the coast to lead lives of independence, free to all intents and purposes. They owned stock and boats and pursue business pretty much as they pleased in many instances before the War.

They seem to be an independent race and pretty well mixed up with the White Creoles in blood and family. The country is peculiarly a stock raising country. The people either follow the sea, raise cattle, or get out lumber.

The witness ADOLPH KREBS is also a Colored Creole, originally a slave, was captain of a small schooner before the war, all his life in business for himself.

Fostan Glad (Glaude), also an independent slave. Ebenezer Jenkins, another. They seemed reliable and truthful. Neither they nor the claimant were permitted to know what questions would be asked them. I don't think there was any untruth in their statements, they were all loyal, the Colored Creoles were very generally so.

The witness JOHN TOBY was a cunning sort of a fellow, a black man, pretty sharp. By his own statement he was a deserter from the US Navy to the Army or vice versa. He was not one of claimants original witnesses but he happened to be around at the time and I examined him not knowing what he would testify to. I was trying to ascertain whether SEVEREN's father did not own some of the cattle.

The United States,

To *Severin Beauchamp D.*

For the amount allowed *Twenty* by Act of Congress, Private No. *70*
approved *March 3*, 1877, entitled "An Act making
appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the
Commissioners of Claims under the Act of Congress of March 3,
1871."

The sum of

1480 00

\$ *1480 00*

Payable in care of

Severin Beauchamp
Pascagoula
Jackson Co. Miss

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office,

March 31, 1877

H. Spalding

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office,

March 28, 1877

J. Kae

Clerk.

BUDROW, SILVERAN

JUN, 26 1889

- We were misinformed in regard
to the death of Silveran Budrow
whom we stated in last week's issue
had left this mundane sphere for one
we know not of. Silveran says he
still lives and has his being.

"We were mis-informed in
regard to the death of 26 JUN 1889
Silveran Budrow whom we had stated in
last week's issue had left this mundane
sphere for one we know not of. Silveran says he
still lives and has his being."

Colleges & Universities

Dr. Glenn Harris inducted into Ole Miss honor society

Dr. Glenn Allen Harris Jr., son of Glenn and Cindy Harris, was recently inducted into the University of Mississippi chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, a national academic honorary society whose members are selected based on academic as well as



Dr. Glenn A. Harris Jr.

extracurricular achievement in both undergraduate and graduate school.

Glenn graduated from the University of Mississippi Medical School May 31. He has been on a full, four-year scholarship from the Air Force that he was awarded upon entrance into medical school and he began a residency in internal medicine at Travis Air Force Base in Fairfield, Calif. July 1. He is married to the former Judith Louise Davis of Strongsville, Ohio, who recently received

a master's degree in marriage and family therapy from Reformed Theological Seminary in Clinton.

Glenn's grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Harris Sr., of Pascagoula and Mr. and Mrs. L.P. Boudreaux of Biloxi.

BEAUDREAU

Mrs. Eulalia G. Beaudreau, 97, of 4115 North Market St., Pascagoula, died Wednesday, June 16, 1993 in St. John of God Nursing Home in Los Angeles, Calif.

A lifelong resident of Jackson County, Mrs. Beaudreau was born Nov. 5, 1895 and was preceded in death by her husband, John Beaudreau.

She was a member of St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church in Pascagoula.

She is survived by six daughters: Mrs. Geneva V. Branson and Mrs. Melva R. Gaitwood, both of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Vertis B. Vaughn of Pascagoula; Mrs. Alma A. (Leonard) Hutchinson of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Margaret J. Hufler of Mobile, Ala. and Mrs. Blanche E. (Everett) Renfroe of Chicago, Ill.; one son, Carlos S. (Lois) Beaudreau of Washington, D.C.; one sister, Mrs. Edna Collins of Mobile; one brother, Francis (Mary) Glaude of Washington, D.C.; one brother-in-law, Issac Sabino of Pascagoula; 12 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; two great-great-grandchildren and a host of other relatives and friends.

Funeral mass will be held Wednesday, June 23, 1993 with a rosary recital at 9:45 a.m. followed by the mass at 10 a.m. with Father David Freuh SSJ officiating.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests contributions be made to the St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church for the Lead Me, Guide Me hymnals in memory of Eulalia G. Beaudreau.

Interment will follow in St. Peter Cemetery, Pascagoula.

Arrangements by Turner-Gulf Funeral Service, Pascagoula.

Beaudreaux
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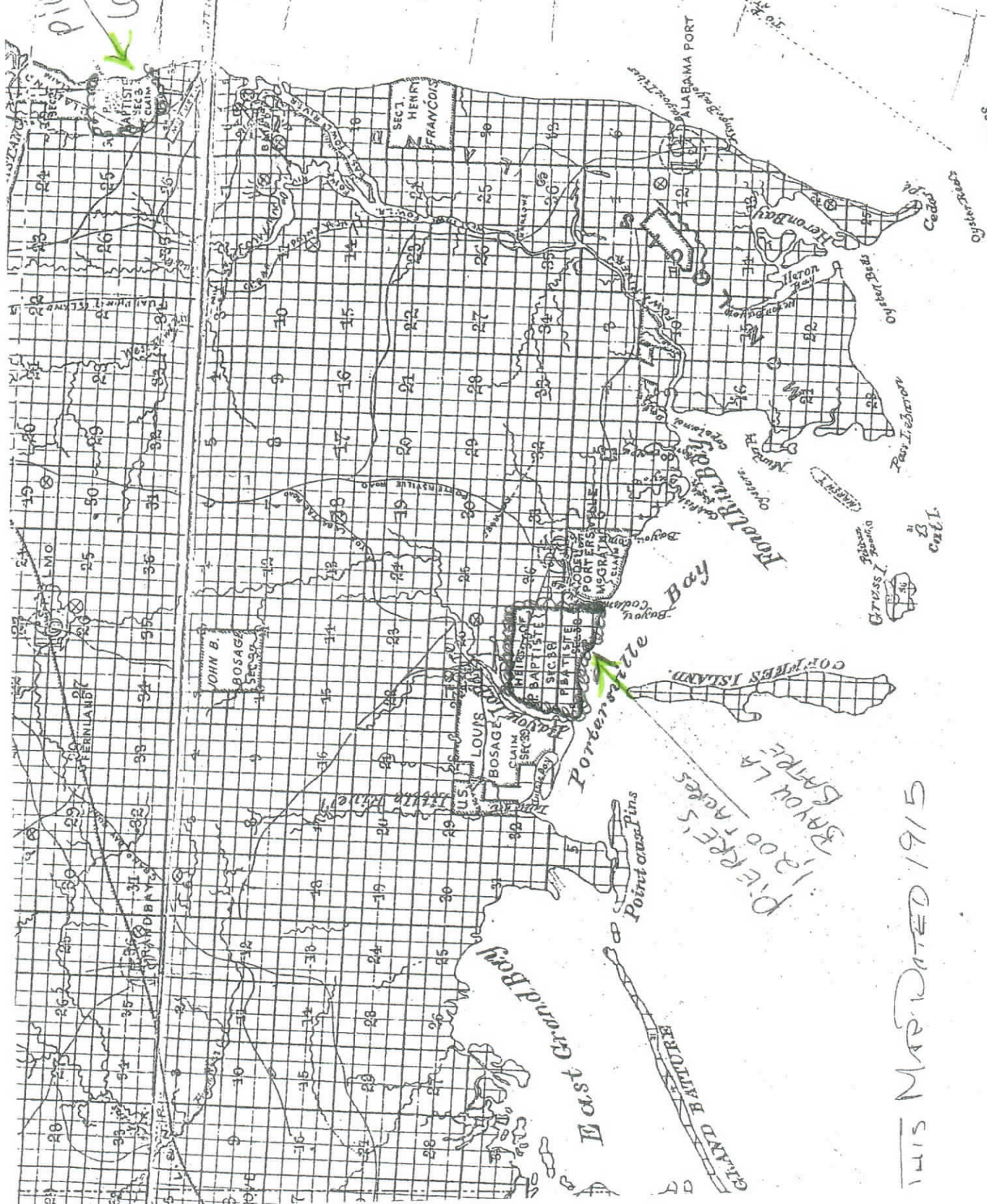
Foul River.

6620+ Acres
Pine Ridge
SAYRE MOUNTAIN
MAY 1971

1115 N.E. Cedar 1915

SSISIPD

PREFS
1200 Acres
Bayou La
Batre



A copy from the original marriage register of the Parish of Mobile, July 3, 1727.

I a Missionary Priest and Curate of Mobile in the course of my mission and within my jurisdiction on the river Capienne having accorded and dispensed the three burns by the authority which I had received from my Superior and Vicar General the Bishop of Quebec, have received the mutual consent of John Baptiste Boudreaux of Graveline now a resident of Capienne, and of Susanne, an Indian, in the presence of John B. Boudreaux Jr. son of the contracting parties, aged ten years, is legitimized by this marriage. There being no objection made I have given them the nuptial blessings, ^{ceremonies} with the ordinary ^{ceremonies} of the Church.

The following persons witnesseth the said marriage,-

Pierre Baquet, Etienne du Chene, Charles Egon, P.A. La Motte and Joseph Rouyer, Christian, who signed.

And P. Benard, of St. Lawrence, Louis Brasillier of Tournegonde, who made their marks. In faith of which I have signed the day and year above mentioned.

P.A. Mathias - Curate.

Boudreaux- The Indian Susanne's mark, X
Pierre Benard, his mark X
Louis Brasillier, his mark X
Pierre Baquet

X mark, X
mark X
in mark X

Etienne du Chene
Charles Egon
Proumier Christian.

Frances Ashcraft is a 4g-grand-daughter of Pierre Baptiste. She has been searching for this document for four years. She welcomes new insights or material that might further her research in this area.

Mrs. Ashcraft can be reached by writing to her at her home in Mobile at this address:

**Frances Ashcraft
82606 Cottage Hill Road
Mobile, AL 36695**

I a Capuchin Priest, and Missionary Apostle, now Curate of Mobile, certify that the present is a true copy of the original, having been copied word for word from the record. In faith of which I have delivered it to serve the required will.

Mobile 28th of January 1762.

P. Ferdinand.

Curate.

P.S.

The J.B. Boudreaux who was ten years old when the above marriage took place, married and had four children.

J.B. Boudreaux, my grandfather was one of them.

Page 1 of the copy of the record of marriage between "John Baptiste Boudreaux and Susanne, an Indian, in the presence of John B.

Boudreaux Jr., son of the contracting parties, aged ten years."

Page 2

Louis "Phonsey" Boudreaux Sr., 68, Biloxi, died Tuesday, May 4, 1993 in Biloxi. Mr. Boudreaux was a lifelong resident of the coast. He was a personnel management specialist, a member of Our Lady Fatima Parish and was a previous member of The Holy Name Society. Mr. Boudreaux also served on the parish council at St. Louis Catholic Church.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Joy B. Boudreaux; two daughters and sons-in-law, Cindy and Glenn Harris Sr., Ocean Springs, and Twyla and Don Moore, Long Beach; one son, Louis Boudreaux Jr., Gulfport; two grandsons, Glen Harris and wife, Judy, Fairfield, Calif., and Craig Harris and wife, Anna, Tupelo, Miss.; and two granddaughters, Monica Pickens and husband, Mark, Ocean Springs and Gia Harris, Ocean Springs.

Visitation was Thursday, May 6, from 6-9 p.m. at the Howard Avenue Chapel of Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home. Rosary was recited at 7:30 p.m.

Funeral Mass was Friday, May 7, at 10 a.m. at Fatima Church.

Interment was in Biloxi National Cemetery following the church service.

Arrangements by Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home, Biloxi.

The Bay Press

Jan. 10, 2003

COMMUNITY NEWS

Boudreaux, Wagner united in marriage

Catherine Michelle Wagner of Saucier and Marcus Christian Boudreaux of Biloxi were united in marriage on November 16, 2002, at Sacred Heart Catholic Church in D'Iberville. Officiating at the Nuptial Mass were the Rev. Patrick McDermott, Rev. Gerard Cleary, and Rev. Louis Lohan.

The bride's parents are Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Wagner Jr., of Saucier. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Boudreaux Jr., of Biloxi.

Grandparents of the bride are Mrs. Mary Mangum and the late Mr. Dave Mangum, Mr. A.J. Wagner Sr., and the late Mrs. Doris Wagner. Grandparents of the groom are Mrs. Nita Boudreaux and the late Mr. Edmond "Ti" Boudreaux Sr., and the late Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Bertucci.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by matrons of honor Melanie Wagner of Saucier, sister-in-law of the bride, and Brandi Bond of Biloxi. Bridesmaids were Jackie Belesky of Biloxi, aunt of the bride; Lauren Wagner of Saucier, niece of the bride; Jenna Trahan of Saucier; Johanna Langlinais, Erin Holmes, and Tina Leuenberger, all of Biloxi. Flower girl was Caitlin Wagner of Saucier, niece of the bride. Miniature bride was Brittany Belesky of Biloxi, cousin of the bride.

Best man was Brandon Boudreaux of Biloxi, brother of the groom. Groomsmen were Tony Boudreaux of North Carolina, brother of the groom; Anthony Wagner of Saucier, brother of the bride; Mike Barhonovich, cousin of the groom; Weldon Galle, Charles Williams, Chris Linthicum, and Phuong Dang, all of Biloxi. Ring bearer was Garrett Batia-Gore of Biloxi. Miniature groom was Anthony Boudreaux of North Carolina, nephew of the groom.

Ushers were Marshal Eleuterius, Brad Pickich, Pat Lyons, and Jason Puz, all of Biloxi. Readers were Terri Burnham, aunt of the bride; Nicole Surian, cousin of the groom; and Wendy Husley, cousin of the bride; all of Biloxi.

Eucharistic ministers were Mr. and Mrs. Ross Bertucci of Biloxi, Godparents of the groom. Gift bearers were Courtney Lowell, cousin of the bride, and Allison Trahan. Program attendants were Krystal Steube and Amber Steube, cousins of the bride.

Nuptial selections were provided by organist Greg Ladnier of Biloxi and vocalist Christa Hedman of Biloxi.

After a wedding trip to Tennessee, the couple will reside in Biloxi.



Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Christian Boudreaux

Mrs. Margaret Boudreaux

Mrs. Margaret Boudreaux, 74, of Ocean Springs died Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1992, in Ocean Springs.

Mrs. Boudreaux was a native of Lafayette, La., and had lived on the Coast for 25 years. She was a homemaker and a member of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church in Ocean Springs.

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Shirley Martin of Ocean Springs and Mrs. Patricia Boone of Tulsa, Okla.; two brothers, Raymond Schexnayder of Lafayette and Francios Wilson Schexnayder of Iowa, La.; and two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Broussard of Sunset, La., and Mrs. Electa Broussard of Lafayette.

Visitation was held Sunday, Jan. 26, at Riemann Memorial Funeral Home, Beauvoir Road, Biloxi. Mass was celebrated Monday, Jan. 27, at the funeral home chapel, with burial in Biloxi National Cemetery.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1993

Obituaries

Gerald J. Boudreaux

Gerald J. Boudreaux, 61, of Ocean Springs died Wednesday, July 14, 1993, in Biloxi.

Mr. Boudreaux was born in Biloxi. He was retired from the U.S. Army where he had served in the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Conflict. He was a member of the VFW, the North Biloxi Moose Lodge and Elks Club. He was a Catholic.

Preceded in death by his father and mother, Edward Joseph Boudreaux and Clara Boudreaux, he is survived by his wife, Learlene Boudreaux; a step-daughter, Patricia Courtney; a step-son, Bobby Blake, all of Ocean Springs; a sister, Flora Mae Skmetta of Biloxi; three brothers, Charles Boudreaux of Red Level, Ala., Wayne Boudreaux of Pasadena, Texas, and Dean Boudreaux of Ocean Springs; and five grandchildren.

Funeral mass was held at St. Alphonsus Catholic Church in Ocean Springs with burial in Biloxi National Cemetery with full military honors.

Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home in Ocean Springs was in charge of arrangements.

Vol III: p65
ont.

OPPORTUNITIES TO COOPERATE WITH THE SPANISH ARE TO BE ENCOURAGED and to be done properly--any assistance required will be offered willingly.

THE PROMPT DEPARTURE OF THE TOMBECBE CONVOY IS A GRATIFYING MOVE which will permit Sieur Ballee to join in the pursuit of Baudrau.

APPROVAL IS GIVEN FOR THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE ITALIAN SOLDIER who missed the slave-ship to New Orleans. The last letter from the Governor of Pensacola has been received, but as yet have not learned its contents.

THE BATTEAUX REQUESTED HAVE NOT BEEN SENT--are in use at the Balize to increase the guard and relieve that post.

THE COMMANDANT OF PENSACOLA COMPLAINS OF A SERGEANT OF SIEUR GRONDEL'S DETACHMENT accused of rape in that port--Grondel has been informed of it. It must be reported [to Louboey], and if guilty is to be punished, but not before trial, especially at Pensacola in the jurisdiction of foreigners.

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29 Feb 1744
lp

VAUDREUIL TO LOUBOEY, [COMMANDANT AT MOBILE] -
A further reply to letters of 7 & 10 February (1744).

A SECOND CHANKAS CHIEF HAS COME TO NEW ORLEANS FOR PRESENTS NOT RECEIVED AT MOBILE and is advised to return there to receive them.

PLANKS SENT BY SLAVE-SHIP HAVE BEEN RECEIVED and is obligated for the attention shown, and the promptness demonstrated in sending Ballee in pursuit of Baudrau. Orders have been given the Indians [by Vaudreuil] to find him, and, if he is on the Island of Chandeleur as rumored, will send for him.

ON THE FIRST OCCASION WILL WRITE THE COMMANDANT OF PENSACOLA concerning the guard he has placed on the batteau of Grondel.

IS PLEASED WITH THE REPORTS SENT REGARDING ALABAMA AND ELSEWHERE, and with De Velle's reports on the proposals of the traders among the Choctaw. Orders have been given De Velle to allow trade in Indian peltries brought to the garrison, since the traders have no merchandise in their stores and it is not convenient to refuse these Indians who come to the post, however, making certain these persons do not go into Indian villages to trade.

These were the men who followed Iberville, Bienville, Chateaugue, St. Denis, and others unnamed. Sometimes paid by the government of Louis XIV, sometimes by the dubious generosity of Antoine Crozat, they did develop a colony in spite of rather than because of their disinterested benefactors thousands of miles away.

Some of these pioneers were still in Louisiana in 1721 as can be shown by several census tables of that period.

* * * * *

References: The books mentioned above are available in the Howard Memorial Library, at Tulane University. The original census tables are on microfilm in the Library of Congress, and can be found by consulting N. M. Surrey, "Calander of Manuscripts in the Paris Archives and Libraries relating to the History of the Mississippi Valley". (Carnegie Institute, 1926). William Beer's article on the early Louisiana census also gives the 1721 census for New Orleans and the 1722 census for Natchitoches, and is also in said library, Louisiana division.

Victor Tantet's handwritten book "Recensements" is located in the Louisiana Museum Library, St. Ann and Chartres street, New Orleans. It also contains other census tables to 1731.

BRAVARD	B 06
BOYER	B 06
BOURBONNOIS	B 06
BOULLET	A 11
BOUTIN	A 11
BOISBRILLANT	A 11
BOYER	A 11
BEAUSEJOUR	A 11
BECCANOUR	A 11
BOURNE	A 11
BIROTS	A 11
BERICHON	A 11
BLONDEL	A 11
BLONDEL	A 11
BOISBRILLANT	A 11
BINEVILLE	A 11
BENOIST	A 11
BIENVILLE	A 13
BOISBRIANT	A 13
BIENVILLE	A 13
BOISBRIANT	A 13
BOUTIN	A 13
BELLE	A 13
BOISVILLE	A 13

CAVE	A 99	COUTEVILLE	A 13	DARDENNE	B 06	FRESNE	A 04
COUDRET	A 99	CREPEAUX	A 13	D'YBERVILLE	A 11	FRANCOUR	A 11
CHESNE	A 99	COURTOIS	A 11	DIEU	A 11	GUYON	A 99
CABUTEAU	A 99	DUCHESNE	A 99	DUMONT	A 11	GRIMOS	A 99
CHESSE	A 99	DESAUVOLLE	A 99	DUMONT	A 11	GODEFRAY	A 99
CAROLLE	A 99	DEBORDENAVE	A 99	DURBOIS	A 11	GODEFRAY	A 99
CHARNEAUX	A 99	DEBIENVILLE	A 99	DOMINIQUE	A 11	GUAY	A 99
CROISY	A 99	DELONGUIL	A 99	DETONTI	A 11	GARDE	A 99
CHARON	A 99	DEBOUSSOUELLE	A 99	DELAUNY	A 11	GOURDON	A 99
CHESNE	A 99	DUCOUDRET	A 99	DESLIST	A 11	GUAY	A 99
CILLIRAUX	A 99	DUBOULLAY	A 99	DUHAUTMENY	A 11	GODEAUX	A 99
CRASSE	A 00	DESMAREZ	A 99	DRAPEAU	A 11	GUAY	A 00
CAVE	A 00	DEGARDE	A 99	DARDINE	A 11	GRAVELINE	A 00
COUDRAY	A 00	DESPLANES	A 99	DUROCCUE	A 11	GODEFROY	A 00
CHAUVIN	A 00	DESALLE	A 99	D'ARTAGUIETTE	A 11	GRANDMAISON	A 00
CLAVERIE	A 00	DUGUAY	A 99	DEVALIGNY	A 11	GUICHARD	A 04
CHAINE	A 00	DESGARENNES	A 99	DECHATEAUGUE	A 11	GILBERT	A 04
CHAUVIN	A 00	DUVAL	A 99	DE ST. HELEINE	A 11	GOULARD	A 11
COUILLARD	A 00	DESAUVOLLE	A 00	DESLAUNIER	A 11	GERARD	A 11
CHARPENTIER	A 00	DEBIENVILLE	A 00	DEBOISBRILLANT	A 11	GRY	A 11
CHESSE	A 00	DEBOISBRIANT	A 00	DEGRANVILLE	A 11	GRANVILLE	A 11
CHARRON	A 00	DE ST. DENIS	A 00	DUCLOS	A 11	GRAVELINES	A 13
CARRON	A 00	DURUT	A 00	DEMANDEVILLE	A 11	HARDOUIN	A 99
CHAINE	A 00	D'ARDENNE	A 00	DEPAILLOU	A 11	HERVIERS	A 99
CERGEAU	A 00	DURBOIS	A 00	DEBIENVILLE	A 13	HUET	A 99
CHAMPAIGNE	A 00	DAMEDIEU	A 00	DEBOISBRIANT	A 13	HENRY	A 99
CHRISTOPHLE	A 04	DUCHAIINE	A 00	DEVALIGNY	A 13	HERVIEUX	A 00
CLOSTINY	A 06	DOURINE	A 00	DEMALEFFRE	A 13	HAMEL	A 00
CLOSTIGNY	B 06	DESARDES	A 00	D'HERBANNE	A 13	HEMERY	A 00
COULOMB	B 06	DESPLANS	A 00	DESLORIERS	A 13	HARUNE	A 00
CRESOT	B 06	DUPONT	A 00	DELAMOTHE	A 13	HOUSSEAU	A 04
CLAUDE	A 11	D'ARQUAIN	A 00	D'ARTAGUETTE	A 13	HAINELLE	A 11
CHAVIER	A 11	DEBELCOURT	A 00	DEREMONVILLE	A 13	HERBANNE	A 13
CHARLEVILLE	A 11	DUCHAIINE	A 00	DEMANDEVILLE	A 13	HUVE	A 13
CHAUVIN	A 11	DEBERANHARD	A 04	DERICHEBOURG	A 13	IGOGUI	A 11
CHARLI	A 11	DEMESNIL	A 04	DAMEDIEU	A 99	JOLY	A 99
CONDITS	A 11	DESHAYS	A 04	DORE	A 11	JACQUEREAU	A 00
CHASTANG	A 11	D'ARTAGUETTE	A 13	ERERY	A 99	LEROY	A 99
CHATEAUGUE	A 11	DEBOISRENAUD	A 04	EMERIT	A 99	JOLY	A 00
CLOS	A 11	DUFRESNE	A 04	FORCAN	A 00	JUCHERO	A 11
CADILLAC	A 13	DELASSALLE	A 06	FRANCOIS	A 00	KISBE	B 06
CHATEAUGUE	A 13	DARDENNE	A 06	FRANCOEUR	A 00	LONGUIL	A 99
CARITON	A 13	DELASALLE	B 06	FRANCOEUR	A 00	LEVASSEUR	A 99

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refiled 1873

Beaudreaux 647

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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

~~E~~

V. Delmas + wife Josephine

Rene Krebs + wife Marie

J. B. Baudreaux

sell land to Chas Miller of N.O.
that they got from Louis Blanc,
sole heir to Antoine Blanc

T & R. 6 bounded by Bayou Aux

Prunus on West + J. B. Baudreaux land —
— on East by Bayou La Motte + Andrew
Dexter land — ~~J.B.~~ Jno. B. Baudreaux
1834.

USS Tennesseeal V-Drain Steel Roofing

of Grade
Ordinary +

Docto. Linnæi Liber
viii

The friend of John Jay died.

10,000 Officers more or less

North by the compass

Bayou Devenir

received 4 June 1813.

by Edward

note the thousands of the Bayou were not taken, at the Marsh and

Bay of Biscay

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Record, Claim, or Action, etc.</u>
1744	C. Budreau	Land claim established on Pascagoula Bay
1781	Catalina Budreau	An island claimed - not recommended (1817 Claims Report)
1786	J. B. Budreau	10,000 arpents (.9 acre) on Pascagoula River claimed (Sec. 41, T.6, R.6 - Sec. 12, T.8, R.7) (Report on Claims, 1817. Recommended.)
1810	J. B. Budreau	Schooner one of three seized by Sterling Dupree, an upper Pascagoula River leader who began a war of looting against inhabitants at mouth of river.
1811	Edwin Lewis	Apparently claimed Sec. 7, T-7, R-6 on Pascagoula River
1814-15	Edwin Lewis	On Tax Rolls of 1814 and 1815
1816	Edwin Lewis	Signed Petition to Congress to retain land (72 names)
1820	Edwin Lewis	"Alexis, Lewis from Lewis, Edwin, 7-7-6 on Pascagoula River" (1817 Report on Land Claims)
1820	Jno. B. Budreaux Mary Budreaux	U.S. Census, Jackson County, Mississippi, for 1820 " " " " " "
1825	John B. Beaudreau John B. Beaudreau, Jr.	State Census of 1825, Jackson County " " " " " "
1830	John Budreau John Budreau, Jr. Mary Lewis	U.S. Census, Jackson County, Mississippi, for 1830 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1840	John B. Badreau Alfred E. Lewis	U.S. Census, Jackson County, Mississippi, for 1840 " " " " " "

1822 Northern row of townships taken from Jackson County (formed 1812) and added to Greene County (formed 1811). These remained in Greene until George County was formed in 1910 from Jackson and Greene counties.

1827 John McRae moved from Winchester to West Pascagoula.

11 June 2003

Eugene Bang Baudreau

Beaudreaux 650

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488. Jean Baptiste Blanc (Seymour)

On 24 May 1811, I, the curate of New Feliciana, baptized and put the Holy Oils to a boy born on 27 April 1811, the legitimate son of Sansir Blanc and Marie Josephe Ryan. Paternal grandparents are unknown; maternal, Jacques Ryan and Marie (Margaret). In the holy ceremonies the boy was given the name of Jean Baptiste. Godparents were Joseph Krebs and Josephine Krebs, who were advised of the spiritual parentage contracted. I sign it.

Rev. Francis Lennan

489. Zeno Goudron

On 24 May 1811, I, the pastor of New Feliciana, baptized and put the Holy Oils to a boy of 2 years, the natural son of Angeline Goudron and an unknown father, natives of Pascagoula. The grandparents are unknown. In the holy exercises the boy was named Zeno. Godparents were Jacques Ladner and Marguerite Fyde, who were advised of the spiritual parentage contracted. I sign it.

Rev. Francis Lennan

490. Eugenie Richard

On 29 May 1811, I, parish priest of Immaculate Conception Church of Mobile, baptized and put the Holy Oils to a girl born on 1 May 1807, the legitimate daughter of Dorset Richard and Marguerite Babin. Paternal grandparents are Laman Richard and Marie Bood; maternal, Joseph Babin and Marie LeBlanc. In the holy

Eugene
Bang

nombrados Juan y Juanita; fueron bautizados
vivos José y María y José y María
Crebs, a quienes advierte el Pater
tercio espiritual y lo firmo
Juan Lemmon

572. Hoy día veinte y cuatro de Mayo
Geno el cual de los niños vivos que
Lemmon advierte fue de nuevo bautizado
creando bautismo y puso los Santos
alrededor de un niño en edad de ser bautizado
Hijo natural de padre no conocido

por el Sr. Angelica Gaudin y los niños vivos
que los niños no son bautizados. En el
cual niño exerce las funciones de
y ceremonias y le pase por nombre
Geno fueron padrinos Juan y María
y Margarita Gya; a quienes advierte
el Patertercio espiritual y lo firmo:
Juan Lemmon

573. Hoy veinte y nueve de Mayo de mil Ochocientos y once
Yo el Sr. Vicente Genio Cura Monaciano de S. M.

BAUDREAU

Most of the material included in this chapter was gleaned from the work of Mary Louise Gollotte Adkinson; The Bouzage Bosarge Family and Rene Jette, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec de Origines a 1730. Mary Louise provided a great deal of the information which included an inventory of Urbain's estate (17 Jan 1699) and the Last Will and Testament of his son, **Jean Baptiste "Graveline" Baudreau**, date 1750. Both of these documents, among others, appear throughout this chapter. Most of the statistical data which included names and dates were extracted from Jette's work. Additional information was located on the Internet under Family Tree Maker Site: User H.

Two articles by Brother Jerome Lepre, S. C.; A Lady Undaunted: Marie Martha Paquet and Origin of Marianne St. Martin Paquet Ladner, published by MCHGS in June 1981 and October, 1990, respectively, contain a wealth of information on two of Graveline's grandchildren. These sisters, **Marthe** and **Marianne**, are discussed in great detail in the **Paquet** chapter of this volume. We urge researchers to read and review these two interesting and informative references in their entirety. The paper on **Marianne*** contains a thoughtful and provocative discussion of her true identity.

The transition from the **Juillet** to the **Baudreau** lineage was made through **Marguerite Mathurine Juillet*** who married **Urbaine "Graveline" Baudreau***. Their son, **Jean Baptiste "Graveline" Baudreau***, in turn, married an **Indian Woman*** resulting in two children: **Jean Baptiste Baudreau, II*** and **Magdeleine**. The son married **Marie Catherine Vinconneau*** from which union was born **Louise Catherine Baudreau***, who made the transition to the **Bouzage** lineage. She married **Joseph Bouzage***. Their daughter, **Magdeleine Baudreau***, married **Pierre Paquet, Jr.** making the transition to the **Paquet** lineage. **Marianne Paquet***, their daughter made the transition to the **Ladner** family through her marriage to **Nicholas Ladner**, and so it goes.

The **Baudreau** listing, cited below, enhances the reader's understanding of the material contained within this chapter. the listing begins with **Jean Baudreau*** and follows the direct line of **Michael Allen Mahone, Jr., Lois Marie Semedel***'s grandson. Only the underscored family members are in the direct line. Because **Jean Baptiste, II** and his sister, **Madeleine Baudreau***, are in the direct line of the co-author, **Lois Marie Semedel***, five generations, beginning with her grandfather, **John Semedel***, will appear in more than one generation within the listing. This occurred when the **Semedel** and **Saucier** lines crossed with the marriage of **John Semedel*** to **Mary Estrance Saucier***, **Lois'** grandparents. This may appear rather confusing, but an in-depth study of the descendency listing should lead to a better understanding of the interrelationships between the families listed therein.

Descendency Listing of the Baudreau Family

France

First Generation

Jean Baudreau* married **Marie Chauveau***

Urbain "Graveline" Baudreau*

Canada

Second Generation

Urbain "Graveline" Baudreau* married **Marguerite Mathurine Juillet***

Jean Baptiste "Graveline" Baudreau*

America

WILL-JOHN BAPTIST BOUDREAUX of GRAVELINE

Submitted by- Mary L. Adkinson

This will is one of the latest "finds" in the continuous search for additional information on our ancestors. It was recently found in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. by Darrell Helton who is a Graveline descendant through Louise Catherine Baudrau Bouzage (Bosarge). The will is such an exciting document that it needed to be shared by the thousands of Graveline descendants.

Graveline would have been about 79 at the time this document was written; he was baptized in May 1671. He was one of eight children born to Mathurine Marguerite Juillet and Urbain Boudreau dit Graveline.

In a forthcoming issue of this publication there will be an article on the Baudrau's (Braudreau).

This will is copied exactly like the handwritten translation and can be found at the National Archives under Reference Division "D", Miss. Item 126-Volume 203-pages 473-474.

The Sixteenth day of September one thousand Seven hundred & fifty Before the Royal notary of the Province of Louisiana dwelling in New Orleans and in presence of the undersigned witnesses personally appeared John Baptist Baudreaux of Graveline generally residing at a place called "la Bellefontaine" at old Beloxy, who has declared & Said that he is come here expressly to arrange & finally adjust his affairs temporal as well spiritual-having appear'd to us this day in good health & enjoying sound mind & memory being nine O'Clock in the morning & he was of a very advanced age, that fearing to be overtaken by death in remote from all assistance he wou'd wish to put in order a sufficient portion of his wor'dly affairs whilst he is of sound mind, he has said & declared to us that he is born in Montreal in Canada & that he is in this Colony since the year one thousand Seven hundred, that he came to this Colony with Mr. Biberville & that he believes that out of a hundred who came with him he is the only living person: that having had carnal communication with a Squaw of the Indian Nation(a daughter of a great Chief) he had a Son who is about thirty of age at this present time which compelled him under this consideration to marry the Said Squaw(or Indian Woman) in presence of our Mother the Roman Catholic & Apostolic holy Church as acting the part of a true Christian with the intention of doing a good part to his Son. . . . named John Baudreaux, but that the severe language & bad conduct which his Son has this day shewn to him, he is under the necessity of disinheriting him, having even attempted his life many times by putting his fist upon his throat, threatening to kill him, & other menaces calling him an old Buggar & only seeking daily his destruction & all his aim tending to his total ruin as he has done to the present time, having render's him considerable injury, being vex'd to see him yet on this earth to be able to enjoy & consume the little property which remains out of the unfortunate wreck which he has prevented him consuming, that as he has a Godson named John Baptist Brasillier Son of Bayou of St. John to him

he has infinite obligations, assisting him in all his necessities, & aiding him in everything, without whom he wou'd undergo a miserable death, having no other means than to stay with him as his unfortunate Son never comes to his house but to pillage him & threaten his life which compels him this day (not wishing to place his unfortunate Son in the hands of Justice as he cou'd do) to abjure him as his Son-he wishes & desires that the said Brazillier Junior, his God-Son be & remain his general Legatee & enjoy generally all his property that he may have either in this Colony or elsewhere without (for sufficient reasons) the said John Beaudreaux interfering in any manner whatever, looking upon him as a miserable wretch who does not deserve all the property that he has made for him since he came into the world no more than his wife who has ill treated him & does daily misuse when she has an opportunity of doing it - both of them are unnatural & without any Sentiment of Christianity-breaking & annulling by the present all other wills or Codicils that he may have before made, wishing & desiring that the present only remain in force notwithstanding the want of formality which might be requir'd in regard to the disinheritance of the said John Beaudreaux wishing for this reason that the present be in the place of a declaration in justice. . . to the repugnance he feels in letting his said Son perish though unworthy of being such, leaving moreover to God the Father Almighty to punish him according to his merits of Divine Providence does not. . . his conscience beseeching the Lord to be pleased to convert him without which he will despair of his coming to a good end, - That as he has before made some Gifts in writing, he declares them null, & void, that it was piece of weakness on his part to sign deeds of gift, & he desires that the present instrument only remain to be executed according to its form & tenor, not regarding from henceforth the said John Baudreaux no more than his Wife & their Children but as a degenerate race, having never merited any of the attentions which he paid to him, whose names up to the present day only tended to his total ruin by the frequent pillage they made of him, & with which they never profited, occasioned by their great dissipation & especially Beaudreaux's who is confirmed in every vice & all Sorts of Debauchery as he is well known unfortunately for him by the whole Colony, begging besides of his General Legatee-in whose favor he bequeaths his property at his decease, & to pray to God for the repose of his Soul, which he leaves to his prudence & generosity whist he knows his goodness which is all he has said & repeated after several amendments without wishing to increase or diminish anything, it being his last Will & Testament which has been read to him in presence of Augustin Chantation Clerk of Lenormant, huissier audianier witnesses here dwelling & which he has read them having well understood it & that it is his last will without making any alteration in it & has sign'd it as well as Beaudreaux-

Chantaton, Lenormant & the undersigned notary-

Renner notary

End of will

But for the most part, I assert we have been colorblind. I feel we are one of the most racially inclusive and diverse of American family lines.

Our family's strength proceeds from the spice of its gumbo origins. All three of our racial branches have experienced the weight of mainstream prejudice.

Yet to borrow Faulkner's words, our family has not merely survived, we have prevailed.



Our Native Ancestor, Susanne

Who was the mother of Jean Baptiste Baudrau II (possible profile, above)? A few years ago, a process of deduction convinced me that the grandmother we know as "Susanne" was a member of the Hasenai/Caddo tribe. Susanne is documented by her husband's will as "a Squaw of the Indian nation (a daughter of a great Chief)." I discussed the issue further with Randall Ladnier (RL) in 2007. It will never be possible to know her actual tribe or village. However, here are what I view as the likely options.

Hasenai/Caddo – Why? Documents state her husband Graveline was on a trading expedition from Mobile to Eagle Pass, Texas from Oct. 1716 to Oct. 1717, and because he wintered over in a principle Hasenai village from Jan.-March 1717. The Sennex Map of 1721 makes it very likely that this village was San Pedro, near today's Augusta TX.

It is noteworthy that this French map depicts a small river in the area named Ste. Susanna River. It's a stretch, but maybe this inspired Graveline's wife's name choice.

The Caddo word for Paramount Chief is *Shinesi*. I hypothesized that the San Pedro "great Chief" gave his daughter as a gift of hospitality to Graveline during their wintering-over visit of 1716, and that when she got pregnant, she returned with him to his homes in Mobile and Pascagoula. We have documentation of their legal marriage in Pascagoula, July 3, 1727, to legitimize the son, who was then "**aged ten years.**" It is here that Graveline's Caddo wife is shown with the French name "Susanne."

I even took this speculation so far that I tried to give Susanne a name in this tribe's language. The Hasinay word for "Gift-daughter" is **dika?háyshah-hanin?** (the final ? signifies a glottal stop like the sound in uh-oh, the sound in the middle of that expression). Try it out.

Choctaws – A division of this tribe had a small village just north of Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Dog River, an area Graveline traversed often. But it is unlikely a great Chief lived there. In the 1800's, *Okla Hannali* or Six Towns, east of present Meridian MS, was the center of this tribe's settlement. A list of all their towns can be found at: <http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/mississippi/choctawindianhist.htm>

However, a prominent Choctaw anthropologist informed RL that it was NOT in accord with that tribe's custom for a Chief to give a daughter's sexual favors. Be that as it may, my own grandmother, Carrie Lord Neal, joined all of our Lord family's names to a Philadelphia MS lawsuit in the 1950's claiming we were of Choctaw descent.

Frances Farley-Youngblood (FFY), a possible cousin with strong Indian ties who lives in TN, has the belief that Susanne was indeed Choctaw. She notes that the birth-dating in the Creeks Section, below, applies equally to the possibility of Choctaw origins for Susanne. She notes the Choctaws are documented as having a "Great Chief."

FFY reports: "It is my opinion that Susanne was Choctaw and the daughter of the entire tribe's *Great Chief* ... The reason? Simply because historical events connect the Choctaws with a French alliance that was never broken by either parties, and because of my own family's Choctaw "snapshot" history in 1830, at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which places them near the c. 1700-1730 village of Great Chief." More of FFY's notes are included at conclusion of this paper.

Creeks – If the boy Jean Baptiste began his tenth year on July 4, 1726 and ended it on July 3, 1727, the date of his parents' marriage, when he is documented as "aged 10 years," he necessarily would have been born between July 4, 1716 and July 3, 1717.

Using the nine-month rule, this means he would have been conceived between at the earliest Oct. 4, 1715, and at the latest, Oct. 3, 1717. Oct. 1716 to Oct. 1717 is the time Graveline was away from Mobile on his long expedition, as mentioned above, and suggests conception among the Caddos..

But this still leaves us the full year from Oct 1715 to Oct 1716 when it is possible that JB Baudrau II was conceived. For this reason, RL believes Susanne was Creek.

Certainly this is a likely alternative. Here is why:

A - When JB2 escaped to the Indian Nations, the French Gov Vaudreuil stated, in Oct. 1749, "I am having to exercise some caution in this matter because I have been

asked to pardon him by various nations of this land, p[articularly the Alibamons, Abekas, Talpussas, and Cowetas, all of whom would like to have him live in their midst.”
These are the principle tribes of the Creeks.

B - Graveline traded peltries extensively with these very tribes, especially prior to 1716. It was this trade that began his financial success in the colony. Later he expanded his entrepreneurial zeal into cattle raising. RL has documents showing that Graveline later traded cattle with these Indians.

C – This contact gave ample opportunity for him to befriend a “great Chief” among the Creeks. RL states that these tribes did offer sexual favors to honored guests, those who they wished to cultivate. For business reasons if no other, naturally Graveline would have encouraged his son, as he grew up, to keep his Creek connections strong.

D - In the words of Randall Ladnier: “Following his escape from the jail at New Orleans, JB2 apparently took refuge among the Creek Indian tribes of Alabama (Alabamons, Cowetas, Tallapoosas, Abekas) - not the Choctaws. I think JB2 had a relationship with these tribes ever since he was a young man acting as an emissary for Bienville between Mobile and Ft. Toulouse (near present-day Montgomery AL).”

So what emerges, in this scenario, is that, between Oct. 1715 and Oct. 1716, Graveline left a Creek maiden pregnant when he departed for Mexico. Returning to find he had a son, he likely would have taken the boy and his mother to live at the family property near Martin’s Bluff and Bell Fontaine, on the Pascagoula River.

Surely there would have been many returns of all three Baudraus, and of Susanne and JB2 separately, to the fires of a chiefly father. A primary village of the Alabamons was at the confluence of the Cahaba and Alabama Rivers, just below Selma. I camped there during a canoe voyage in 2005.

I believe this is where JB2 may have been awarded an eagle feather during a manhood ceremony, as depicted in his etching. Whether Susanne was Caddo or Choctaw, the fact he hid out with them for five years convinces me the Alabamon Creek villages were JB2’s Native American home ground, the one place he could always go to feel safe and accepted.

In 1815 Creek Wars, the Alabamons were the fiercest fighters against incoming whites. They led the Fort Mims massacre, and later gave Andrew Jackson hell. One wonders if these generations, in part, had kept alive resentment at the memory of the horrible death of their “little Chief,” Jean Baptiste Baudrau II. I for one am certain that they did.

Aho M’toguasín. All my relations.

Notes of FFY, a possible Baudrau relative with extensive French-Choctaw heritage

Bienville named one of the Choctaw chiefs "*GREAT CHIEF*" in 1707 to which that same Choctaw chief carried that name thence forward – never using his other names. They were known to have at least 3 names. French records indicate Great Chief from 1707 until at least 1735 or so. *Great Chief* #1 was killed by Chickasaws in 1729. By tradition, one of his nephews inherited the chieftom-ship after 1729, being also called *Great Chief*. Bienville also initiated the giving of medals to each hierarchy of leadership within the tribe - generating the term "Medal Chief."

Choctaw research indicates the Six Towns Village was a separate Indian tribal affiliation. They were not part of the earliest documented traditional history of the very large Choctaw Nation in the 1600s and early 1700s. It was only later that the larger Choctaw Nation took the Six Towns Village into their Nation.

Therefore, I do not believe Susanne would be of the Six Towns group either due to the date of inclusion of their confederation into the larger tribe. Politically and trade-wise it made sense to take the Six Towns confederation in as it allowed for another and sometimes better route between Mobile and Choctaw towns in the North, bounding on both the Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees. The Six Towns group was smaller and would see advantages to being part of a larger, stronger Nation for protection as all the smaller tribes were vulnerable to war and slave raids. All the tribes nearer European contact were being decimated by disease too. Six Towns were never looked upon by the other two traditional Choctaw factions as being as enlightened as they were.

Six Towns made it more convenient for the meeting of the French and Choctaws when exchanging goods and negotiating, but never reached the level of the clan that *Great Chief* was from. *Great Chief* wielded the political power while another served as War Chief. When one studies Choctaw history, one becomes fascinated to learn they actually had a more democratic way of running their government than we tend to think or believe. They were allowed to vote on issues – including the women. Women were heard in discussions and decisions. Women handled agriculture while men handled the hunting. So women were greatly angered when some of the imported cattle made their way into their villages and ran through their gardens, laying waste to the crops.

When JBB II hid out, it is no doubt in my mind that he was influenced by the Choctaws to "turn himself in." The Choctaws believed that if you had committed a crime or error of ways, then you must account for it. Therefore, if JBB II was their son, he would be bound to have to return and answer for whatever it was.

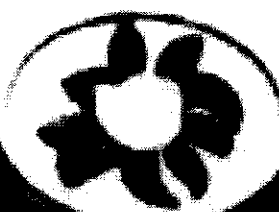
Final Note – JB Baudrau dit Graveline (JBBG) and his first Indian wife, Magdelen Pany, had a daughter, Madeleine Baudrau c. 1708. Madeleine went on to produce a large Creole line; her kids were JB2's first cousins. After JB2's execution, all these cousins stayed close. Over 100 years later, in 1814, Marie Anne Ladnier of this Pany line lived on Cat Island. She was still in close touch with Marguerite Baudrau Lewis and her husband.

Our Indian-related family has a long, vigorous history of keeping touch



LOUISIANA. (Dumont.)

Indian Nations of Old Louisiana



GRAVELINE

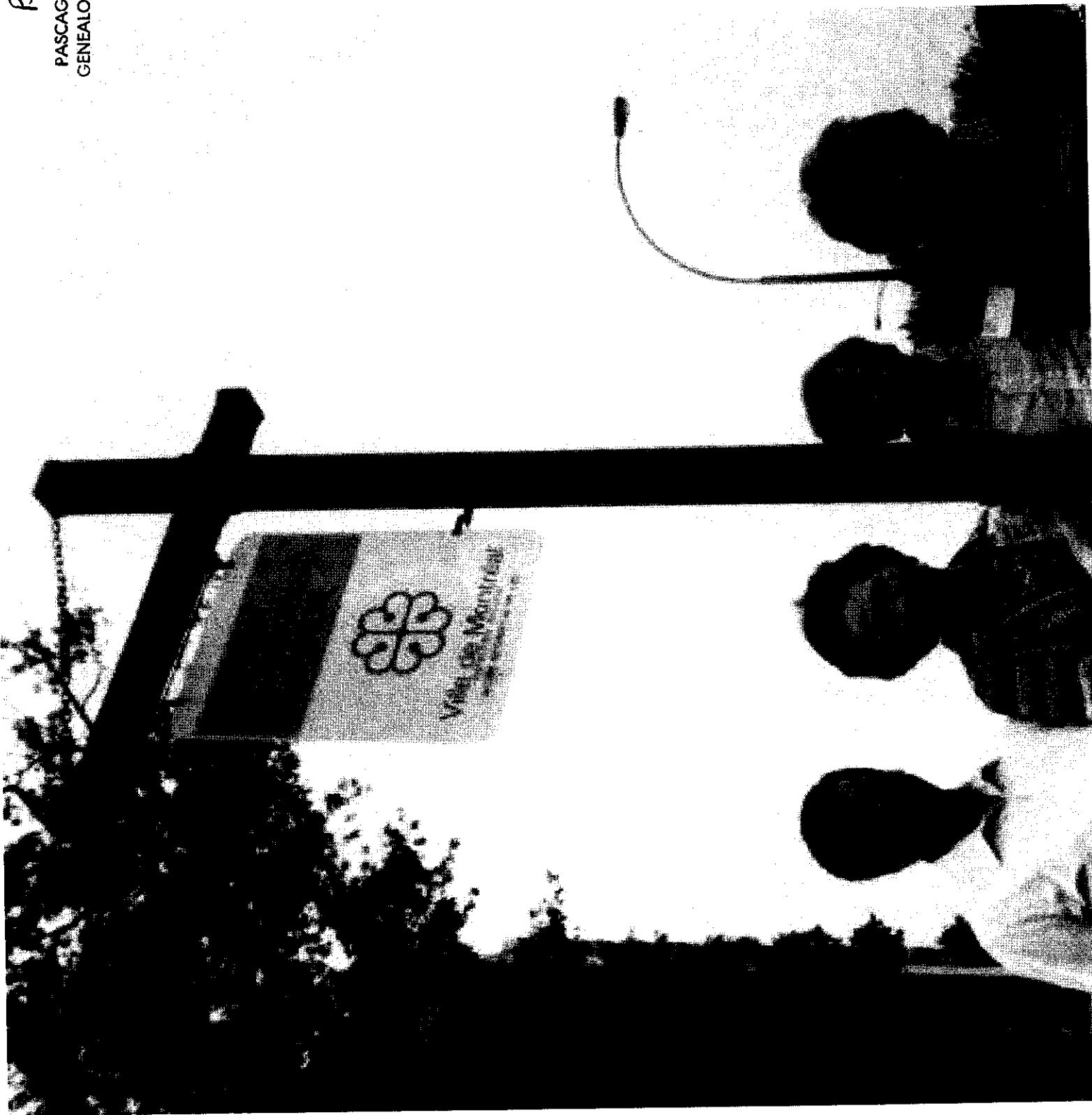
In 1718 this area was settled
by Jean-Baptiste Baudreau
dit Graveline, born 1671 in
Montreal. Arrived with
d'Iberville at Fort Maurepas
aboard the *Renommée* Jan. 8,
1700. Prominent colonist-
adventurer-merchant.

Pandora

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Mary Louise
Atkinson

Betty
Rodgers



Love's Legacy

315

Mob. mb I:44b-1
December 21, 1761

One bann published; dispensed with two.

Jacques Milon, native of Mobile, *armurier* for the king, son of (Henry) Joseph Milon and Marie (Françoise) Girardy.*
Julie Hüet, daughter of Henriette Hüet, widow of Baptiste Bideau (Bidaut).¹Witnesses signing: Widow Bidaut (Henriette Hüet); (Maurice) Millon;² (Gabriel *dit*) Montelimart, which one not known; d-v-r, possibly Duver; Auguste Langlox (Langlois?);³ —an— (Yantz? Jans?) üllnıpf ngy.⁴

1. Julie Hüet's deceased stepfather, Jean Baptiste Bidaut, had married Henriette Hüet in 1748.

2. The groom's brother. He was then twenty years old.

3. Possibly a cousin. The groom's aunt, Marie Louise Girardy, was the widow of Louis Langlois when she married Charles Lorreins *dit* Tarascon.4. Named as Jean Auly Egue in 1762 (Mob. bb I:216), the name appears as Jean Auly on other records (Mob. bb I:209, 239). The name may be Slavic. It is possible that «Hans Wille-rips» was the transcription of his name in 1764. See Albert Tate, Jr., «The French in Mobile,» *New Orleans Genesis*, XXII (July, 1983), 265-268. Church records indicate friendship with François Collin (Colin) and his wife, Marie Françoise Zyeisbach (also Wuisbac, Visbac), and with Pierre Hely, whose wife may have been the widow of François Collin. Mob. bb I:194, 209, 216, 224, 231, 239.

love affair with Jean Baptiste Baudreau II

VERTICAL FILE

as in 1891 and 1892 for St. Gabriel Church Baptiste
and now baptisms from various dioceses with names and
names of the parents. St. Gabriel Church Baptiste and the mission area
of St. Jean Baptiste de Sagadahoc and St. Pierre de la Mission area
inhabitants of St. Jean Baptiste de Sagadahoc and St. Pierre de la Mission area
the 1891 figures were correct. Catholic and other 1892

Baptism of: Jean Baptiste Baudrot - 22 June 1736; born the same day

This baptismal record is an exact copy as it appears among the records of St. Gabriel Church (Acadian records),
St. Gabriel, Louisiana, which are now in the Department of Archives of the Diocese of Baton Rouge.

10 March 1972

Reverend J. Joel LaBauve
Vice Chancellor

SGA 2

Page 155

JEAN BAPTISTE BAUDROT born June 22, 1736 - baptized the same day. Subsigned
Grand Vicar of the Acadia Missionary at Rectory St. Charles, son of
Jean Baudrot and wife AGATHE De C. ? Godparents Albe' Augustin
Herbert and Jean Claire Baudrot.

(Translated by Mrs. Alfreda Dod Henry) Mar. 1975)

ALFREDA DIED JUNE 1975

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WRONG Baudrot

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FILE
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CHURCH RECORDS
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BAUDROU FILE